1. Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor and Human Biological Institute, Udhagamandalam, Tamil Nadu-public sector.
2. Chiron Behring Vaccine Ltd., Ankaleshwar, Gujarat-in private sector.

(b) and (c) WHO does not ban any vaccine and they suggest that safer tissue culture vaccines are preferred as they are available. Supreme Couft directed the Government to look into the issues relating to the production of neurogenic sheep Anti-Rabies Vaccine.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum is under State Government, who will decide on its upgradation.

New Health Policy

1203. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAIMLY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced New Health Policy, 2002, recently;

(b) if so, the major highlights of the said policy and its main thrust;

(c) wether it is a fact that the policy has been criticised in some quarters as just another steps towards privatization without ensuring delivery and corresponding gains; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objective of the new National Health Policy-2002 is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country and also ensure a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country. The new Health Policy covers various aspects of health sector and its major highlights include financial resources, equity, delivery of national public health programmes, public health infrastructure, education of health care professionals, health research enforcement of quality standards for food and drugs, role of private sector local self-government Institutions, civil society and NGOs, etc.

(c) and (d) The new National Health Policy-2002 welcomes the participation of the private sector in different areas of health activities. However, in order to ensure a more equitable access to health services, the policy envisages increased public investment in the health sector as also expanding and improving the primary health facilities.

Programme undertaken on World Population Day

1204. DR. ABRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the new programmes undertaken by Government on World Population Day, on 11th July, 2002; and

(b) the target fixed, if any, to keep the population under check in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No new programmes were launched on World Population Day (11.7.2002). However, various functions and events were organised all over the country to mark the occassion.

(b) There was a paradigm shift in the Family Welfare Programme after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo in 1994. The "Target Free Approach (TFA)" was adopted since Ist April, 1996 all over India and de-centralized participatory planning was introduced. In the year 2000, the Central Government adopted the National Population Policy with the objective of achieving a stable population by 2045. To achieve this objective, certain socio-demographic goals have been set, which are to be achieved by the year 2010. The major ones are—

(1) to meet the demands in full for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.

(2) Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.

(3) Reducing maternal mortality to below 1000 per one lakh live births.

(4) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.

(5) Achieving 80% institutional deliveries and 100% deliveries by trained persons.